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BOROUGH



OF LUTON

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and Divisional Medical Officer

and the

Chief Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1951

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Chief Sanitary Inspector.


BOROUGH



OF LUTON

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Public Health Department,
63-69, Guildford Street,
LUTON.

February, 1952.

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the Borough of Luton.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year 1951 began with a dramatic increase of sickness in the population due to the influenza epidemic which, having its origin in Scandinavia first made its appearance in the northern parts of this country and then spread southwards. In Luton the epidemic period lasted only a few weeks and the wave subsided almost as abruptly as it had arisen. In retrospect the illness can be described as of a comparatively mild form, but nevertheless during the months of January and February it left in its wake 19 deaths, and of this number 15 were of persons over the age of 55 years. In order that winter epidemics may be effectively dealt with in the future, a recent bulletin issued by the Ministry of Health asks medical officers of health to obtain from doctors in general practice and medical officers of industrial concerns, information about any sudden increase of sickness which is observed by them. Arrangements are also being made whereby medical officers of health shall be enabled more easily to obtain early information regarding sickness claims from local offices of the Ministry of National Insurance.

For the first time since 1947 the fall in the birth rate was halted, and the rate of 15.9 for 1951 represents a slight increase over that of the previous year.

It will be recalled that in the Report for 1950 attention was drawn to the infant mortality rate which in that year had reached a new low level of 22 infant deaths per thousand live births. During 1951 this record low level was not maintained; indeed the new rate of 32.5 is the highest since 1947. The provisional rate for the whole of England and Wales for 1951 is 29.6. Since the figures with which this Report deals are relatively small, steep fluctuations above and below the normal trend are occasionally to be expected, but when the circumstances responsible for the increase in the Luton rate for 1951 are examined the following facts are revealed. First, the increase over the previous year is wholly attributable to an increase in the number of infant deaths under four weeks of age—the neo-natal mortality

rate of 23.3 being the highest since 1946. Second, one-half the total neo-natal deaths occurred within the first week of life and are ascribed to immaturity. Third, there has been an increase in the number of registered premature births over the previous year. Finally, it will be observed that though the stillbirth rate is now only 23.9 as compared with 28.5 for 1950, it is, nevertheless, still higher than the provisional rate of 22.9 for the whole of England and Wales. The Luton figures are admittedly provisional and subsequently may require slight amendment, but they can be taken as accurate for all practical purposes. It would appear, therefore, that the unusually high infant mortality rate for 1951 is mainly attributable to an increase in the number of deaths due to immaturity, which in turn is an outcome of the greater number of premature births.

Turning now to the statistics for tuberculosis, we find the picture presented here is a more favourable one. The record low death rate for respiratory tuberculosis of .2 per thousand population recorded in 1950 was maintained during 1951. In addition it will be noted that of the 22 recorded deaths from this disease 18 were of persons over the age of 45 years and of this number 16 were males. The number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in 1951 over the age of 45 years is roughly the same as that of any one of the five preceding years. On the other hand, the total number of deaths under 45 years of age from this cause for the years 1950 and 1951 combined, is less than half that of any one of the five preceding years. A similar though less striking improvement is also exhibited in recent national statistics and it behoves us therefore, when seeking reasons for the improvement, to consider national influences as well as local circumstances. Undoubtedly new methods of treatment have been an important factor, but it should also be remembered that the improvement has occurred during a period of acute shortage of hospital and sanatorium beds. Again, tuberculosis is a social disease and improved services must, therefore, also have played their part. In Luton, the Council's policy of granting a high degree of priority to open cases of tuberculosis living in overcrowded conditions must have been an important contribution. But one would have expected that such a policy would be attended by a substantial reduction in the number of new notifications of the disease—an effect not so far disclosed in our analyses. It will be recalled that during 1950 there was in fact an increase in primary notifications of tuberculosis though this was ascribed to the visit made by the Mass Radiography Unit during that year. During 1951 there has been a marked decrease in the number of new notifications as compared with 1950, but the improvement is less apparent when comparison is made with the years

prior to 1950. The circumstances which influence tuberculosis are complex and there is no simple answer to the problem. Nevertheless it is probably true to say that in Luton at all events, the improvement in the death rate from tuberculosis during the last two years is, in the main, due to the intensive campaign at present being carried on by the physicians at the Chest Clinic and that their work has been assisted in no small measure by the Council's policy of speedily rehousing open cases of the disease.

With regard to the remainder of the infectious diseases there is little which requires particular comment. Poliomyelitis did not assume epidemic form during 1951, but there were, nevertheless, four cases notified and two deaths registered from this cause. Of the two persons who died, one was a child who became ill whilst on holiday.

Fourteen cases of food poisoning were notified and all were due to organisms of the salmonella type. Forty-three cases of dysentery were also notified but they were mainly of a sporadic nature and at no time was there any serious outbreak. There was no death as a result of either of these infections.

Three children, all under the age of 5 years, died from whooping cough.

One case of diphtheria was notified in an immunised child aged four years. The case was diagnosed solely on clinical grounds ; the patient's convalescence was uninterrupted and his recovery complete. The number of children immunised against diphtheria was slightly greater than that of the previous year.

The value of the personal health services, which are administered through the Divisional Health Committee, cannot be gauged from statistical data alone. The tables can, at the most, only provide a summary of the volume of work done, and may also serve to indicate the extent of the need which the services seek to fulfil. It is of interest, therefore, to note that since 1948 there has been each year an increase in the number of domiciliary confinements, and that in 1951 domiciliary births accounted for approximately 38 per cent. of the total number. An interesting feature of the home nursing service is the amount of home nursing care devoted to persons over 65 years of age. Particular attention is drawn to this fact since the view has been expressed that in Luton more extensive nursing assistance could be given by domiciliary nurses to chronic sick in their own homes. Of the total number of patients who received nursing assistance almost one-half were over 65 years of age.

Great difficulty is still being experienced in appointing new staff to fill vacancies as they arise. The recruitment of Assistant Medical Officers with suitable qualifications has been particularly difficult, and it would appear that there is little likelihood of Dental Surgeons being appointed for many years to come. Notwithstanding these difficulties the staff of the department have worked hard to maintain the services at a high standard and I should like to take this opportunity of expressing to them my appreciation of their loyal support.

Finally, I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued help and encouragement throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

R. M. DYKES,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (from 1st April, 1939)	...	...	...	...	8,736 acres
Population (Census, 1951)	...	...	...	...	110,370
Registrar-General's Estimate for mid-1951 (Provisional)					110,210
Number of inhabited houses, 1st April, 1951	...	...			30,041
Rateable value (1st April, 1951) unreduced	...	...			£902,935
Rateable value (1st April, 1951) reduced	...	...	...		£783,097
Sum represented by Penny Rate (est. 1951-52)	...	...	...		£3,225

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Notified live births	Legitimate	...		1,064	962	2,026
	Illegitimate	...		45	53	98
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Notified stillbirths	All	...	...	1,109	1,015	2,124
	Legitimate	...		32	24	56
	Illegitimate	...		—	—	—
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	All	...	...	32	24	56
Total Live and Stillbirths (Notified)		...	...	1,141	1,039	2,180
Registered live births*	Legitimate	...		900	783	1,683
	Illegitimate	...		29	43	72
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	All	...	...	929	826	1,755
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population (provisional)						15.9
Registered stillbirths*	...	...	...	24	19	43
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total (live & still) births*						23.9
				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Registered Deaths*	...	...	...	580	488	1,068
Death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population (provisional)						9.7
Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—						

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :—

			<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 registered total births</i>
Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	Nil	Nil
Other Puerperal causes	...	...	nil	nil
			<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	Nil	Nil

Death Rates of Infants under 1 year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 registered live births (provisional)	...	32.5
Legitimate per 1,000 legitimate live births (provisional)	...	33.3
Illegitimate per 1,000 illegitimate live births (provisional)		14.1

* Corrected for inward and outward transfers.

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1951**

(England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns)
(Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

(Gummed slip to follow)

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR 1941-1951

Year	Esti- mated Popula- tion	LIVE BIRTHS		STILLBIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT DEATHS				MATERNAL DEATHS			
		Number	Rate per 1,000 estimated popula- tion	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births	Number	Rate per 1,000 estimated popula- tion	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks —12 months	TOTAL	Rate per 1,000 live births	Sepsis	Other	Number	Rate per 1,000 total births
1941	103,990	1,440	13.9	47	31.6	1,036	10.0	38	36	74	49	—	2	2	1.29
1942	101,600	1,820	18.0	69	36.5	998	9.8	42	39	81	44	—	1	1	0.52
1943	98,950	1,902	19.2	60	30.6	994	10.0	41	39	80	42	2	5	7	3.56
1944	100,640	2,282	22.7	58	24.8	1,040	10.3	40	43	83	36	—	3	3	1.3
1945	100,600	1,905	18.9	52	26.6	960	9.5	34	28	62	33	1	2	3	1.5
1946	105,220	2,096	19.9	71	32.8	1,019	9.6	51	20	71	34	2	1	3	1.4
1947	108,250	2,303	21.3	50	21.2	1,036	9.5	47	38	85	37	1	—	1	0.42
1948	108,400	1,902	17.5	40	20.6	989	9.1	27	27	54	28	—	2	2	1.03
1949	109,240	1,821	16.7	49	26.2	1,064	9.7	32	16	48	26	—	1	1	0.5
1950	110,210	1,706	15.5	50	28.5	1,056	9.6	21	17	38	22	—	1	1	0.6
1951	110,210	1,755	15.9	43	23.9	1,068	9.7	41	16	57	32	—	—	—	—

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED LIVE BIRTHS AS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Year	Institutional			Domiciliary				Grand Total
	Maternity Hospital Units	Private Nursing Homes	Total	District Mid-wives	Private Mid-wives	Doctors and Parents	Total	
1946	1,153	451	1,604	397	—	95	492	2,096
1947	1,198	455	1,653	571	—	79	650	2,303
1948	1,154	285	1,439	402	—	61	463	1,902
1949	1,151	191	1,342	423	—	56	479	1,821
1950	923	188	1,111	612	—	16	628	1,739
1951	927	157	1,084	652	—	19	671	1,755

DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED STILLBIRTHS AS BETWEEN INSTITUTIONAL AND DOMICILIARY CONFINEMENT

(Corrected for Inward and Outward Transfers)

Cause				Maternity Hospital Units	Private Nursing Home	Domiciliary	Grand Total
Maternal Toxaemia	...	...	...	3	—	1	4
Foetal malformation	...	...	...	3	1	1	5
Prematurity	...	...	...	11	1	3	15
Complications of labour	...	...	...	4	—	4	8
Other	...	...	...	9	—	2	11
Total	...	...	...	30	2	11	43

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

(a) Number of cases notified during the year	...	...	...	9
(b) Number of cases visited by officers of the Council	...	...	...	Nil
(c) Number of cases removed to hospital	...	...	...	Nil
(d) Number of cases for whom home nursing was provided	...	...	...	Nil
(e) Number of cases in which vision was impaired	...	...	...	Nil

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1951

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	10	3	1
2. Tuberculosis—Other forms	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—
3. Syphilis	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
4. Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Cholera	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Scarlet Fever and Strep. Sore-throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Whooping Cough	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11. Plague	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
12. Acute Poliomyelitis	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14. Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15. Typhus and Rickettsial Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carried forward	38	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	7	1	5	13	4	2

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1951 (continued)

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+
Brought forward	38	—	1	1	4	1	—	—	7	1	5	13	4	2
17. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18. Malignant Neoplasms Lymph and Haematopoietic tissues	170	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	13	27	47	51	27
19. Benign and Unspec. Neoplasms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
20. Diabetes Mellitus	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
21. Anaemias	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11	—	2	—
22. Vascular Lesions	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	8	45	61
23. Non-Meningococcal Meningitis... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. Rheumatic Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	4	2	4	1
26. Arteriosclerotic and Degen. Heart	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	38	85	115
27. Other Diseases of Heart	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	8	7	6	13
28. Hypertension with Heart Disease	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	16	10
29. Hypertension without Heart Disease	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	1	7
30. Influenza	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	5	6	4
31. Pneumonia	50	—	6	6	2	—	—	—	—	4	4	6	14	17
32. Bronchitis	44	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	11	14	16
33. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	3	3
Carried forward	819	—	8	8	7	2	—	3	17	30	69	153	252	278

DEATHS OF LUTON RESIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1951 (continued)

CAUSE OF DEATH	All Ages	Under 4 weeks	1 month to 1 year	Total under 1 year	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65-75	75+
Brought forward ...	819	—	8	8	7	2	—	3	17	30	69	153	252	278
34. Appendicitis ...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1
35. Intest. Obstruc. and Hernia ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
36. Gastritis Ent. and Diarrhoea ...	8	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	1	—
37. Cirrhosis of Liver ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
38. Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	12	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	1	3	—	3
39. Hyperphasia of Prostate ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3
40. Pregnancy—Birth and Abortion...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41. Congenital Malformations ...	14	7	4	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
42. Birth Injury Asphyxia. Atelectasis ...	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43. Infections of Newborn ...	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
44. Immaturity—Other Diseases ...	20	20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45. Senility ...	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	52
46. All Other Diseases ...	71	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	3	10	10	22	23
47. Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	7	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—
48. All Other Accidents ...	17	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	3	2	2	2	5
49. Suicide ...	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	6	2	—
50. Homicide and Oper. of War ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1,068	41	16	57	13	4	1	6	27	42	87	176	288	367

DEATHS OF LUTON INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE DURING 1951

Cause of Death	under 1 day	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days	14 days	21 to 28 days	28 days to 2 m'ths	2 m'ths	3 m'ths	4 m'ths	5 m'ths	6 m'ths	7 m'ths	8 m'ths	9 m'ths	10 m'ths	11 to 12 m'ths	All m'ths
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	6
Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastritis Ent. and Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Malformations ...	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	11
Birth Injury Asphyxia. Atel.	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Infections of Newborn ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Immaturity—Other Diseases	9	4	1	1	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
All Other Diseases ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
All Other Accidents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total ...	15	7	2	1	2	—	3	9	1	1	4	1	4	1	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	57

NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1951, Civilian (Corrected in cases of revised diagnosis)

	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	—	1	5	4	12	47	6	—	1	—	1	1	—	78
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	29	32	43	47	51	114	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	321
Measles	30	89	134	195	194	429	16	4	3	3	—	—	—	1,097
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	5	9	10	29
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	2	4	3	3	5	4	—	1	2	7	3	9	—	43
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	13	2	—	—	9
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	—	7
Jaundice	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	4
Food Poisoning	1	1	2	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	14
ALL	72	127	187	250	268	601	31	9	11	27	15	24	11	1,633

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 114 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified for the first time during the year. This is the lowest figure recorded in recent years and shows a decrease of 68 over the previous year. The number of deaths was 23, an increase of 3 over last year when the number recorded was less than half that of 1949.

PARTICULARS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS AND ALL DEATHS FROM THE DISEASE DURING 1951

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year ...	2	1	—	3	—	—	1	1
5 years ...	5	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
10 „ ...	3	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
15 „ ...	3	7	—	4	—	—	—	—
20 „ ...	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 „ ...	17	9	1	3	3	1	2	—
35 „ ...	14	4	1	2	1	—	—	—
45 „ ...	7	4	2	2	4	—	—	—
55 „ ...	9	1	—	1	9	1	—	1
65+ ...	4	2	—	—	3	1	—	—
Totals ...	72	42	7	19	20	3	3	2

The following table shows the number of cases of tuberculosis notified in Luton during each of the last five years together with the number of deaths :—

Year	Notified		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1947 ...	148	24	46	12
1948 ...	154	21	46	5
1949 ...	146	22	49	3
1950 ...	182	10	20	5
1951 ...	114	26	23	5

The following summary of the four quarterly returns rendered to the County Medical Officer indicates the number of cases remaining on the register at 31st December, 1951.

	<i>Pulmonary</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of cases on the Register of Notifications on 1st January	537	381	105	97
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	72	42	7	19
No. of cases transferred from other districts	5	9	—	—
No. of cases reinstated to the Register ...	7	3	—	—
No. of cases removed from the Register during the year on account of having :				
(a) recovered	9	7	4	3
(b) removed from the district	17	6	1	2
(c) died	22	6	4	2
(d) diagnosis not established	2	2	1	1
(e) lost sight of	3	—	1	3
No. of cases remaining on the Register on 31st December	568	414	101	105

BACTERIOLOGY

(By courtesy of the Director of the Medical Research Council Laboratory)
1951

Nose and Throat Swabs	797
Faeces and Urine	993
Sputum	6,291
Water	917
Milk	414
Ice Cream	76
Miscellaneous	1,039
Total	10,527

FOOD POISONING

No. of notifications	14
Outbreaks due to identified agents :	
(i) Outbreaks ... 2 Cases ...	8
(Salmonella typhimurium)	
Single cases :	
(i) Agent identified (Salmonella typhimurium)	6
(ii) Unknown cause	Nil
Deaths	Nil

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION, Public Health Act, 1936

Name of Nursing Home	Date of Registration with Luton Borough Council	DIVISION OF BEDS			
		Maternity	Surgical	Medical	Total
Westdale ...	1.7.36	4	—	—	4
The Chase ...	3.4.46	7	—	—	7
Inglewood ...	8.2.50	6	—	—	6
Totals ...		17	—	—	17

Inglewood Nursing Home :

The number of beds was increased from four to six on the 6th March, 1951.

The Chase Nursing Home :

The number of beds was decreased from ten to seven on the 7th April, 1951.

During the year six women were delivered in the Westdale Nursing Home, 105 in the Chase Nursing Home, and 72 in the Inglewood Nursing Home.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Four persons who were unable to devote to themselves, and who were not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention were ascertained by the department. All were removed to a suitable hospital without having recourse to the powers provided under section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Fifty-one lectures were given during the year by members of the staff to audiences totalling nearly fourteen hundred persons. The subjects of the lectures can be divided into the following groups :

Food Hygiene	...	...	18 lectures
Health Services	...	...	13 „
Infant and Child Care	...	...	14 „
Minor Ailments	...	...	6 „

Practical demonstrations were given during some of the lectures and others were illustrated by visual aids including films and film strips.

The exhibition of posters and distribution of leaflets, etc., was again carried out as a routine measure. A special display feature on Diphtheria Immunisation was exhibited at the Infant Welfare Centres.

A course of lectures and examinations in Child Care was also arranged for two of the voluntary youth organisations in the town.

DIVISIONAL HEALTH SERVICES



NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(a) Provision of Clinics and Centres

There was a slight decrease in the number of attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres as compared with 1950. In April a clinic was opened on Farley Hill to provide facilities for the residents on the new housing estate. One session at Castle Street was discontinued.

NUMBER OF CONSULTATIONS, WEIGHINGS, ETC., AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES, DURING THE YEAR 1951

	Number of Sessions	Attendances				Medical Officer's Consultations	
		0-1 years		1-5 years		Under 1 year	1-5 years
		1st	Sub.	1st	Sub.		
Dallow Road ...	49	228	2,863	16	487	1,038	206
Stopsley ...	51	86	1,023	13	411	242	139
Leagrave High St.	51	74	1,198	6	249	158	31
Leagrave Marsh Road ...	51	88	1,704	3	625	402	153
Round Green ...	51	148	2,127	7	640	517	229
Castle Street ...	64	230	3,748	16	430	637	158
Beechwood ...	96	215	3,836	19	1,089	691	204
Limbury ...	97	180	2,810	3	585	423	151
St. Anne's ...	50	112	1,608	2	436	411	174
Farley Hill ...	36	96	1,298	9	299	422	137
	596	1,457	22,215	94	5,251	4,941	1,582

The number of children attending the Infant Welfare Centres for the first time expressed as a percentage of the number of births registered during each of the last five years was as follows :—

1947	...	...	...	85.7 per cent.
1948	...	...	...	85.9 „ „
1949	...	...	...	89.0 „ „
1950	...	...	...	82.5 „ „
1951	...	...	...	83.0 „ „

(b) Premature Infants

A premature infant is defined as one weighing less than 5½ lbs. at birth. The term includes, therefore, somewhat small, but healthy babies who require little more than ordinary care and management, and, on the other hand, infants who are so small that they have little chance of surviving however much care they are given.

Between these extremes are infants who, with expert attention, have a good chance of becoming healthy, vigorous babies, but who would probably not survive the ordinary rigours of early life which the normal baby meets without harm.

Special arrangements for the care of premature infants in their homes are made within the midwifery service, and infants who cannot be cared for at home are admitted to hospital.

Premature births which were notified during the year are analysed below according to place of birth, and birth weight.

NOTIFIED PREMATURE INFANTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

	2 lb. 3 oz. or less	over 2 lb. 3 oz. to 3 lb. 4 oz.	over 3 lb. 4 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.	over 4 lb. 6 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz.	over 4 lb. 15 oz. to 5 lb. 8 oz.	Weight not Re- corded	All
Number ...	2	12	25	28	75	1	143
No. surviving after 24 hours	—	11	23	26	75	1	136
No. surviving after 8 days ...	—	5	20	24	74	—	123
No. surviving at 4 weeks*	—	5	20	24	71	—	120

* Compiled January 28th, 1952

Place of Birth

Notified Births.

Born in Maternity Institutions :

(a) Under control of North-West Regional Hospital Board	109
(b) Other	11
Born at home	23
Total	143

REGISTERED PREMATURE INFANTS*

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

	2 lb. 3 oz. or less			Over 2 lb. 3 oz. to 3 lb. 4 oz.			Over 3 lb. 4 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.			Over 4 lb. 6 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz.			Over 4 lb. 15 oz. to 5 lb. 8 oz.			Weight not Recorded			All			Total
	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	D	NH	I	D	NH	I				
Number	1	—	1	1	—	11	—	3	16	5	1	16	16	5	34	—	—	1	9	23	79	111
Number surviving 24 hours	—	—	—	1	—	10	—	3	14	5	1	14	16	5	33	—	—	1	9	22	72	103
Number surviving 8 days	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	12	4	1	13	15	5	33	—	—	—	8	19	64	91
Number surviving at 4 weeks	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	2	12	4	1	13	14	5	31	—	—	—	8	18	62	88

* Corrected for inward and outward transfers.
Of the 5 infants born at home who died, three had been transferred to hospital.

D—Domiciliary. NH—Nursing Home. I—Institutional.

Place of Birth

Registered Births.

Born in Maternity Institutions :

(a) Under control of North-West Regional Hospital Board	79
(b) Other	9
Born at home	23
Total	111

(c) Contraceptive Clinic

All patients are referred to the contraceptive clinic by a medical practitioner.

Forty sessions were held during the year and there were 182 new patients. Subsequent attendances amounted to 514.

(d) Orthopaedic and Ophthalmic Clinics

Children under the age of five years requiring Orthopaedic or Ophthalmic treatment are referred to the ordinary school clinic sessions.

The figures for 1951 show a slight increase compared with those for 1950.

(i) Orthopaedic Clinic (children under 5 years)

New cases	42
Old cases	30
Total attendances	165
Classification :	
Bowed Tibae	3
Deformity L. Foot	1
Hypertrophy R. Arm	1
Genu Valgum	40
Hammer Toes	2
Metatarsus Varus	1
Pes Planus	4
Pes Valgus	4
Pes Varus	1
Scoliosis	1
Spina Bifida	2
Torticollis	3
Other defects	9

(ii) Ophthalmic Clinic (children under 5 years)

New cases	44
Old cases	56
Total attendances	250
Defects found :	
Errors of Refraction or Squint	90
Other conditions	10
Prescriptions issued	31

(e) Dental Clinic

Children under 5 years requiring dental treatment are referred to the ordinary School Clinic sessions and during the year 63 children made 80 attendances.

No nursing or expectant mothers received treatment.

(f) Day Nurseries

Three Day Nurseries are maintained in the area providing accommodation for 165 children.

There was a slight increase in the average attendance at the Day Nurseries as compared with 1950.

Both Alder Crescent and Stopsley Day Nurseries were formally recognised for the training of students for the Certificate of the National Nursery Examination Board. At the end of the year five students were in their second year of training and five in their first year. Five students were also awaiting to attend the course of further education in vocational and general subjects at the North Bedfordshire College.

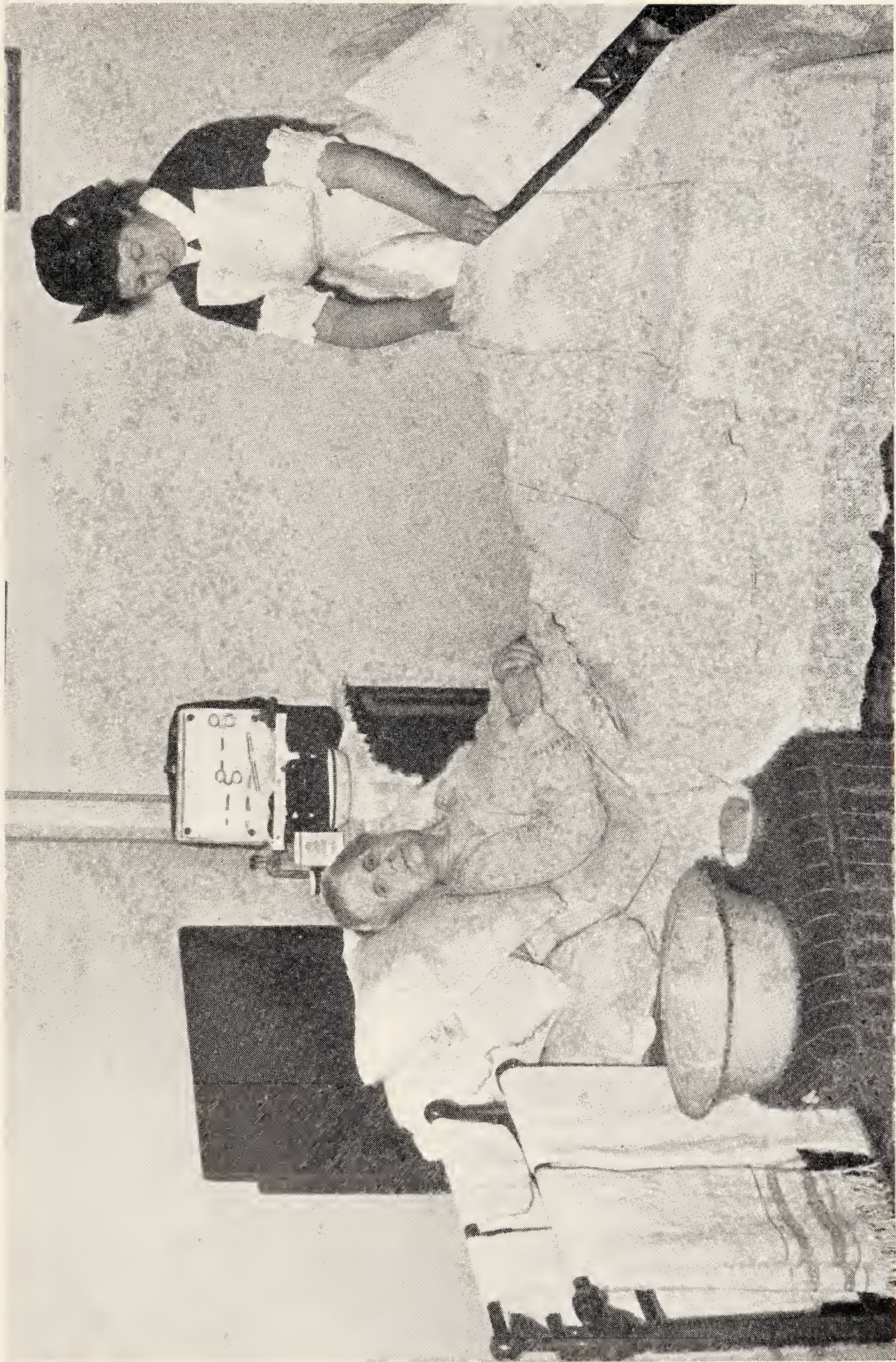
	<i>Manor Road</i>	<i>Alder Crescent</i>	<i>Stopsley</i>
No. of Children on Register 1.1.51 ...	64	82	47
No. of Children added to Register	74	69	48
No. of Children removed from Register	94	88	49
No. of Children remaining on Register 31.12.51	44	63	46
No. of Children on waiting list 31.12.51	24	13	8
No. of Sessions	254	252	254
Attendances—0-2 years	2,095	3,803	1,921
2-5 years	10,312	12,314	6,915
Total attendances	12,407	16,117	8,836
Average daily attendances (Monday-Friday)	48	64	35

SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY**Midwifery Service**

The establishment for this service provides for a Supervisor of Midwives and nine domiciliary midwives.

The work performed by this service again shows an increase over the previous year. This is in part due to a slight increase in the number of births occurring in the area and a decrease in nursing home confinements. The number of births occurring in the Maternity Hospital remained steady.

For comparative purposes, the figures for 1950 are shown in parenthesis.



HOME NURSING



DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

Number of Confinements

				<i>Acting as Midwife</i>	<i>Acting as Maternity Nurse</i>	<i>Total</i>
1947	...	...	...	338	230	568
1948	...	...	...	207	194	401
1949	...	...	...	143	273	416
1950	...	...	...	211	401	612
1951	...	...	...	236	416	652

Administration of Gas and Air Analgesia by :

(a) Midwives... 144 (125)

(b) Maternity nurses... 213 (123) Total ... 357 (248)

Number of maternal deaths ... — (—)

Number of infantile deaths ... 4 (1)

Number of visits paid by midwives ... 21,175 (18,458)

Total attendances of patients at midwives' clinics ... 2,685 (2,366)

Attendances of patients at consultant clinics :

(a) Ante-natal ... 420 (515)

(b) Post-natal ... 91 (55) Total ... 511 (570)

SUPERVISOR OF MIDWIVES

Routine inspection visits ... 5

Special enquiry visits in respect of notifications :

(a) Medical Help ... 70

(b) Stillbirths... —

(c) Deaths occurring in practice ... 4

(d) Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... —

(e) Laying out the dead ... —

(f) To supervise disinfection ... —

Other visits :

Puerperal Pyrexia ... 3

Maternal deaths ... —

Nursing mothers ... 92

Labour visits ... 1

Nursing Homes ... 30

Administration of Gas and Air Analgesia ... —

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal ... 211

Administration ... 754

Total ... 1,170

Ante-Natal Clinics attended ... 195

NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED FROM MIDWIVES DURING THE YEAR 1951

	Nursing Homes	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Maternity Hospital and Extension	Inde- pendent Practice	Total
(a) Intention to practice ...	6	11	24	1	42
(b) Intention to cease prac- tice	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Change of address ...	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Change of name ...	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Sending for medical help	—	75	—	—	75
(f) Stillbirths occurring in practice	1	6	—	—	7
(g) Deaths occurring in practice—					
(i) Mothers	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Infants	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Laying out the dead ...	3	3	—	—	6
(i) Liability to be a source of infection	—	2	—	—	2
(j) Substitution of artificial feeding	22	44	—	—	66

Distribution of Midwives, December 31st, 1951

(a) In Private Nursing Homes	6
(b) Domiciliary Midwives	9
(c) Maternity Hospital and Ext.	24
(d) Private Practice (Independent)	1

Luton is recognised as a training school for Part II midwives, and during the year 27 pupil midwives undertook their domiciliary training as required by the Central Midwives Board.

Medical Aid

During the year medical aid was sought in 75 of the midwives' cases.

SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

The establishment provides for one superintendent health visitor and ten health visitors. The strength during the greater part of the year, however, was one superintendent health visitor and eight full-time and one part-time health visitor. The policy of State Registered Nurses undertaking school medical duties was continued. The increase in the number of staff is reflected in an increase in the number of home visits paid during the year.

HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS

	Children under 1 year		Children 1-5 years		Expectant Mothers		Special Visits Infec- tious Disease, etc.	Infant Life Pro- tection	Total Visits
	First Visits	Re- Visits	First Visits	Re- Visits	First Visits	Re- Visits			
1942 ...	2,203	5,698	273	7,765	—	56	8,665	65	24,725
1943 ...	1,986	8,594	45	8,603	—	238	4,997	203	24,666
1944 ...	2,760	7,981	173	7,451	—	171	3,980	288	22,804
1945 ...	2,608	6,233	183	8,399	—	66	3,417	489	21,395
1946 ...	2,394	4,948	181	7,744	60	19	4,352	250	19,948
1947 ...	2,832	4,194	359	7,072	68	—	4,439	119	19,083
1948 ...	2,167	3,780	224	7,037	41	—	4,386	122	17,757
1949 ...	2,013	3,794	316	8,008	39	—	3,122	117	17,409
1950 ...	1,748	3,274	175	7,987	2	—	4,473	169	17,828
1951 ...	1,782	5,226	80	13,709	1	—	984	152	21,934

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

During the year 1951 the Inspectors were responsible for dealing with 26 cases on behalf of the Department.

SECTION 25—HOME NURSING SERVICES

The Division is divided into eight districts for home nursing purposes. One nurse is allocated to each district and a relief nurse is also employed.

Cases are referred direct to the district nurses by hospitals, general practitioners, etc., and the nurses work under the direction of the family doctor. Nursing requisites and sick room equipment for patients nursed at home are provided through the Home Comforts Depot of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, and during the year 809 articles were loaned out.

Although there was a decrease in the number of cases attended by district nurses, there was nevertheless an increase in the total number of home visits paid.

In addition, the Supervisor of Midwives paid 57 visits to individual cases during the year.

NUMBER OF CASES ATTENDED

Type of Case	District								All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Acute Medical ...	36	25	20	30	26	54	41	46	278
Chronic Medical	33	48	39	35	52	37	60	45	349
Surgical ...	14	17	27	20	24	15	27	14	158
Infectious Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion ...	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	3
Other ...	22	6	14	26	45	25	10	12	160
Totals ...	105	97	100	111	148	132	138	117	948

NUMBER OF VISITS

Type of Case	District								All
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Acute Medical ...	402	248	240	243	293	728	462	467	3,083
Chronic Medical	1,739	2,435	1,134	1,938	1,627	1,425	2,515	2,356	15,196
Surgical ...	475	812	1,037	658	582	507	1,114	324	5,509
Infectious Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion ...	—	14	—	—	11	8	—	—	33
Other ...	81	31	27	93	174	216	20	28	670
Totals ...	2,697	3,540	2,438	2,932	2,687	2,911	4,111	3,175	24,491

CASES ATTENDED BY TYPE, AGE AND SEX

Type	Male						Female						All
	Ages in years						Ages in years						
	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	
Cardio-vascular Lesions ...	—	1	—	2	15	49	1	1	—	5	15	72	161
Genito-urinary Conditions	—	—	—	—	1	22	—	—	3	15	6	36	83
Neoplasm	—	1	—	1	7	6	—	—	1	5	10	11	42
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	19	17	4	—	—	7	13	4	—	64
Other Respiratory Infections	2	—	—	3	10	9	1	—	2	1	3	18	49
Other Infections	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	3	5	13	6	13	47
Gastro-intestinal Diseases...	4	13	1	13	19	16	11	11	7	18	18	29	160
Preparation for X-ray ...	—	1	1	4	12	6	—	—	1	8	9	5	47
Post Operative Treatment	3	3	—	2	2	11	—	2	2	8	7	3	43
Rheumatism and Arthritis	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	6	17	28
Blood Diseases	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	1	4	3	13
Diabetes	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5	28	36
Accidents and Injuries ...	1	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	4	8	21
Senility	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	2	31	45
Other Conditions	4	3	—	6	13	9	2	—	2	16	29	25	109
All	14	24	5	53	105	151	16	17	32	104	128	299	948

DURATION OF NURSING CARE (Completed cases only)

Type of Case	7 days or less	8-28 days	1-3 months	3-6 months	Over 6 months	All
Acute Medical ...	148	64	42	7	—	261
Chronic Medical ...	64	93	64	33	25	279
Surgical ...	33	37	34	15	11	130
Infectious Disease ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion ...	—	3	—	—	—	3
Other ...	108	16	6	—	—	130
Totals ...	353	213	146	55	36	803

SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination.

Vaccination in the normal way is carried out entirely by the family doctor. The figures for 1951 show an increase of 258 in respect of primary vaccinations and 167 for re-vaccination.

	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15 years and over	Total
Primary vaccination ...	406	92	119	175	792
Re-vaccination ...	—	1	29	333	363
Totals ...	406	93	148	508	1,155

Immunisation.

Children are immunised either at immunisation clinics or by arrangement with private practitioners. There was an increase of 327 immunisations as compared with 1950.

Number of clinics held	...	...	...	...	...	33
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	...	...	1,373
Number of children who have completed course	...	...	...	...	...	701
Number of children immunised by general practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	1,095
Number of children immunised at nurseries	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total number immunised	...	...	...	...	...	1,796
Number of re-inforcing sessions at schools	...	...	...	...	...	41
Re-inforcing courses at schools	...	...	...	...	...	746
Re-inforcing courses by general practitioners	...	...	...	...	...	491

Number of Children who had completed a full course of Immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1951.

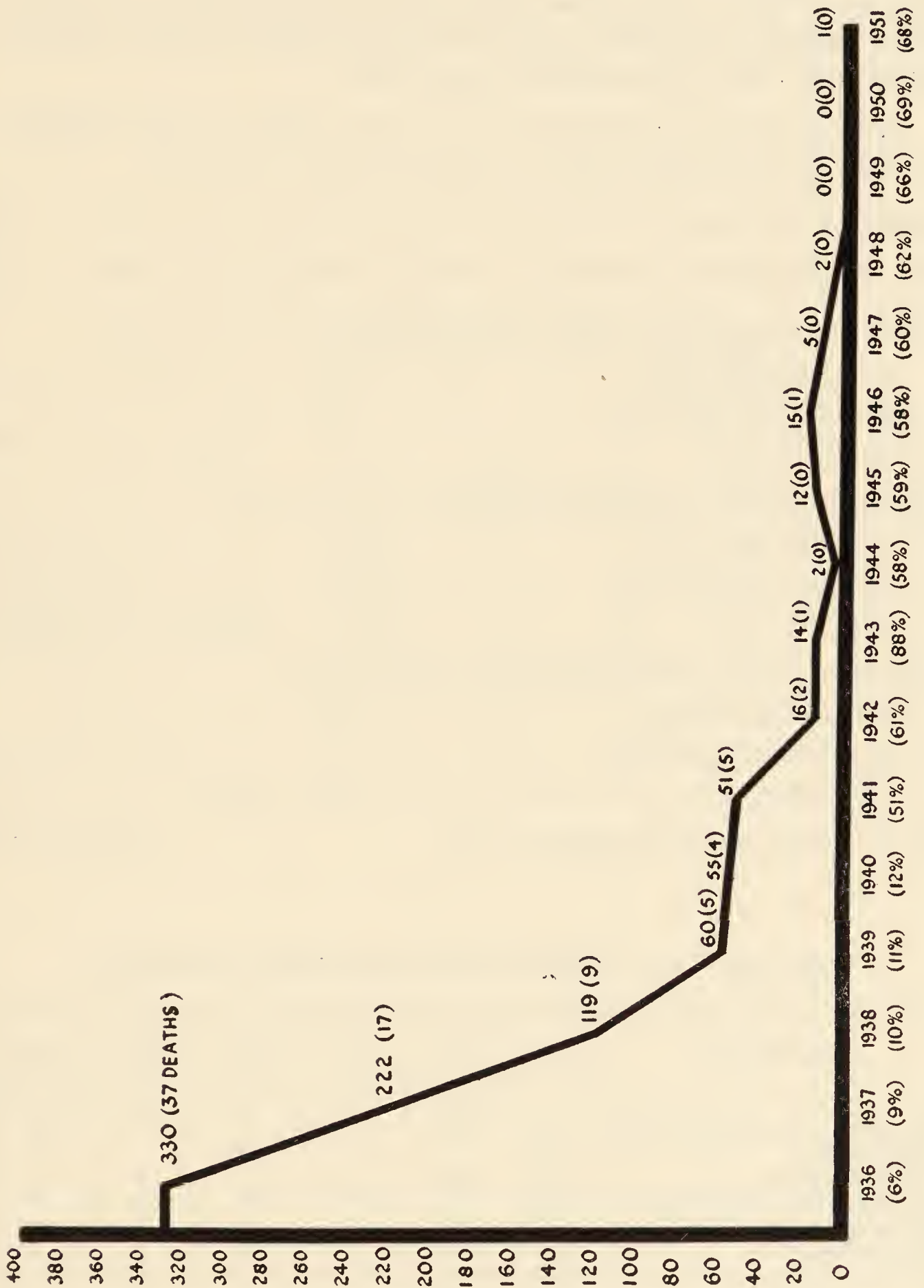
(According to Health Department Records)

Age at 31.12.51	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 to 9 years	10 to 14 years	Total under 15
Number Immunised	607	1,338	1,856	834	1,746	5,500	5,416	17,297
Estimated mid-year Population, 1951	9,353					16,048		25,401

	<i>Under 5 years</i>	<i>Between 5 and 15 years</i>
Estimated percentage of the child population immunised at 31st December, 1951	68.2%	68.0%
(a) Number of cases of diphtheria in children under 15 years of age notified during the year	1	
(b) Number of cases included in (a) in which the child is known to have completed the course of immunisation not less than 12 weeks before the onset of the disease ...	0	
(c) Number of deaths from diphtheria re- gistered in the Authority's area during the year, of children under 15 years of age ...	0	
(d) Number of deaths included in (c) in which the child is known to have completed the course of immunisation not less than 12 weeks before the onset of the disease ...	0	

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

GRAPH SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF IMMUNISED POPULATION 0-15 YEARS
TOGETHER WITH INCIDENCE, AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA



SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The establishment for the Luton area provides for an equivalent of 45 full-time Home Helps each working a 40 hour week, i.e., 1800 hours per week. The service is, however, rendered more flexible by maintaining a nucleus of 25 full-time home helps and employing a variable number of part-time workers. The home help officer is thus enabled to exercise a greater amount of discretion when providing domestic help to cases requiring only a few hours assistance each week.

During the year, 638 families were provided with home help assistance. Of this number 421 (66%) paid the full cost rate of the service.

Number of full-time home helps on books at December 31st, 1951 26

Number of part-time home helps on books at December 31st, 1951 49

Number of householders helped during the year :

(a) Maternity cases	178				
(b) Tuberculous cases	19				
(c) Other cases	441	Total ..	638		

Number of hours of assistance provided during the year :

(a) Maternity cases	9,969				
(b) Tuberculous cases	6,131				
(c) Other cases	65,812	Total ...	81,912		

Number of cases in which full fee was not charged :

(a) Maternity cases	62				
(b) Tuberculous cases	7				
(c) Other cases	148	Total ...	217		

Cost to local authority of assessed cases £3,075 0s. 5d.

AMOUNT OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED WEEKLY

Type of Case	Total	Up to 8 hours	8-12 hours	12-20 hours	20-30 hours	Over 30 hours
Pregnancy and Confinement	178	20	15	48	37	58
Tuberculosis	19	8	3	5	1	2
Chronic Illness	116	86	8	15	2	5
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	111	66	21	18	3	3
Emergency, or other Illness	68	35	12	9	4	8
Aged Persons	146	117	7	16	4	2
Total	638	332	66	111	51	78
Percentage of whole ...	100%	52%	10%	18%	8%	12%

LENGTH OF TIME ASSISTANCE PROVIDED

Type of Case	Total	Up to 4 weeks	1-3 months	3-6 months	Over 6 months
Pregnancy and Confinement ...	178	147	27	4	—
Tuberculosis	19	1	4	4	10
Chronic Illness	116	12	22	24	58
Hospital, or Ex-Hospital ...	111	43	37	19	12
Emergency, or Other Illness	68	41	22	5	—
Aged Persons	146	15	20	21	90
Total	638	259	132	77	170
Percentage of whole	100%	40%	21%	12%	27%

REPORT

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

Public Health Department,
63-69 Guildford Street,
LUTON.

February, 1952.

His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and
Councillors of the Borough of Luton.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In recent reports emphasis has been laid on the importance of ensuring a high standard of food hygiene in the town. During 1951, despite a depleted staff, there has been no relaxation and the campaign which began with the Clean Food Exhibition in June, 1950, has been maintained. The efficient inspection of meat, however, has not proved easy. The three out-of-date and poorly-equipped slaughterhouses in the town not only necessitate long hours of slaughtering, but also make more difficult the inspection and hygienic handling of meat carcasses. This situation is not likely to become easier until a municipal abattoir is built and, indeed, might even become more difficult, should the recommendations of the recent memorandum of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Meat Inspection be implemented.

The report, it will be noted, contains a review of Luton's water supply, kindly prepared by Mr. A. J. Watkins, Engineer and Manager of the Luton Water Company. The possible risk of contamination of the deep wells from surface pollution is one that has constantly to be kept in mind and samples of drinking water are accordingly taken at frequent and regular intervals for bacteriological examination. In June defective sewerage was discovered in close proximity to the wells at Crescent Road. The sewer was examined at all points within a radius of 100 yards of the wells and with minimum delay approximately 350 yards of sewer was exposed and the clay joints re-made in cement. Whilst this work was in operation, daily samples of water from the wells were submitted to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, and an additional 59 samples were examined by the Public Analyst. All the samples of chlorinated water were found to be satisfactory, but, nevertheless, chlorination in excess of the normal was undertaken as an added precaution. During the year a survey was also made of all cesspools in the town. Of these, nine were found to be defective and the drainage from the affected buildings was linked to the sewer. In this connection too I am pleased to be able to report that the construction of a sewer to the Isolation Hospital at Spittlesea is now being undertaken and should be completed early in 1952. Waste

land adjacent to one of the wells supplying water to the town was also being fouled by intermittent gypsy camping. Some difficulty was experienced in keeping the land vacant, but with the assistance of the owner of the land and the police, the offenders were treated as trespassers and moved from the site.

New legislation during the year included the re-introduction of the Marking Orders under the Merchandise Marks Act which had been suspended during the war, and traders were, as far as possible, made aware of their requirements. In a few cases preliminary warnings had to be given, but it would appear that a real effort is being made by most of the food traders to comply with the law.

In October the new Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act came into operation and the sampling of filling materials was again begun before the end of the year. Although there are many traders in the town dealing in these commodities, only two were found to be making completely new articles and they were duly registered.

Atmospheric pollution from chemical and high temperature processes has been the concern of the Council for a number of years and continues to be a major problem. Advice and help have been given by the Chief Alkali Works Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and observations and recordings continue to be taken in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The industrial firms concerned, however, do appear to be making a very real effort to overcome the difficulty of preventing the excessive emission of smoke and fumes from their factories, and there is every reason to hope for a considerable improvement during the forthcoming year.

Some difficulty has been experienced in filling vacancies for Sanitary Inspectors. The department has been short of three inspectors for practically the whole of the year and it was inevitable that some of the routine duties had to be curtailed.

I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued encouragement and to express my gratitude to the Medical Officer of Health and Officers of the Corporation for their friendly advice and co-operation. I should also like to thank my deputy, district inspectors and staff for their loyal assistance.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

G. F. MACEFIELD,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

GENERAL.

Luton which has an area of 8,736 acres, is situated in a valley between the Chiltern Hills at 200 to 400 feet above sea level in the town, rising to 400 to 600 feet above sea level on the surrounding hills. It is mainly built upon the upper chalk, with loam and clay deposits.

Meteorology.—The Luton Meteorological Station, which is under the control of the Borough Engineer, is situated in Wardown Park, New Bedford Road. During the year the following observations were taken :—

Sunshine.—1,465 hours of sunshine were recorded, the sunniest day being 31st May, 1951, when 13.9 hours were recorded.

Rainfall.—The total rainfall recorded was 32.87 inches, the wettest day being 27th September, 1951, when .96 inches of rain were recorded.

Temperatures.—The maximum temperature was 78°F., recorded on 1st, 2nd, 17th and 19th June, 1951, and the minimum temperature was 22° F., recorded on 13th December, 1951. The mean temperature for the year was 47.75° F.

Wind.—The prevailing wind was South-West.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for Luton is derived from deep wells in the chalk situated in Crescent Road and Runley Wood. Chlorination of the supply is carried out, the average amount of chlorine pumped into the supply being 0.25 parts per million.

The following information has been supplied by the Luton Water Company.

	1950 <i>million gallons</i>	1951 <i>million gallons</i>
(1) Estimated total consumption for the Borough —whole year	1,664.4	1,819
(2) Estimated domestic consumption for the Borough—month of December	77.5	79.0
(3) Estimated industrial consumption for the Borough—month of December	61.5	69.6
(4) Estimated total consumption for the Borough —month of December	139.0	148.6

With a population of 110,370, the total number of gallons used per head per day was approximately 45, an average of 24 gallons per head per day for domestic use, and 21 gallons per head per day for industrial purposes.

The total daily consumption in 1951 was 5 million gallons. The safe yield of the Company's existing works is just over 4 million gallons per day, and from this, allowance has to be made for the supply of approximately 3,000 people living outside the Borough. The present demands are only being met by heavy over-pumping made possible by the fortuitous abnormal rainfall. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government, following an Inquiry in January, 1951, made an Order in September, 1951, authorising

the development of a new source of supply at Friars Wash, near Markyate. From this new source, it is anticipated that at least 2 million gallons per day will be available for Luton. The Minister, at the time of writing (10th January, 1952), has been unable to authorise a starting date in view of the Government's policy of curtailment of capital expenditure. Every effort is being made to try to persuade the Minister to reconsider his decision as, unless a start is made at a very early date, a very serious position is likely to arise with regard to Luton's water supply.

Mainlaying.

During the year the Farley Hill Housing Estate has been completed and Leagrave No. 2 Estate practically finished. The effect of defence work upon pipe manufacturers has resulted in a sudden and considerable delay in the delivery of orders. The effect of this has not been felt in the past year but may cause difficulty in the development of housing estates in 1952 and 1953.

Possible Sources of Pollution.

The possible risk of contamination of water from the Runley Wood Pumping Station by the proposed Gas Works at Dallow Road has continued to receive attention and the importance of this aspect stressed with the Planning Authority and the Eastern Gas Board.

Plumbo-Solvency of Water

"We are informed by the Water Pollution Research Laboratory that the water supplied from our chalk wells at Crescent Road is slightly plumbo-solvent. Tests were carried out on a length of unused lead pipe and it was found that although the percentage of lead dissolved in the water was relatively small, this quantity was not reduced over a period of 14 days by any insoluble coating being formed on the inside of the pipe. In these circumstances although the quantity of lead dissolved in the water is small we are advised by the Water Pollution Research Laboratory not to use lead pipe for drinking water services. Plumbo-solvency is not usually associated with waters as hard as that supplied by this Company, but we understand that the percentage of carbon dioxide in the water is rather higher than normal which accounts for this exceptional case.

"In the past no lead service pipes have been fitted in the Borough, at any rate during the present century, and instructions to plumbers carrying out work in the area of supply have always insisted on the use of steam quality galvanised tube for all water services. However, short lengths of lead pipe connecting the galvanised pipe to wash-basins or to water closet cisterns have been permitted, and it is considered that the use of such short lengths is not a source of danger. This practice is still continued although the Company prefers the use of copper throughout the whole of the plumbing installations and the total avoidance of lead wherever possible."

No. of dwellings supplied from piped water mains direct to the houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,874
No. of dwellings supplied from piped water mains to standpipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	122
No. of dwellings supplied from wells	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of samples of water examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service for free chlorine and Bacillus Coli	...	...	...	...	...	...	138

Number of samples of water obtained from :—

Crescent Road Pumping Station	...	...	...	61
Runley Wood Pumping Station	...	...	...	68
Other sources	...	...	...	9
				— 138

Classified results of the above samples :—

Class 1—Highly Satisfactory	...	...	...	137
Class 2—Satisfactory	...	...	...	—
Class 3—Suspicious	...	...	...	—
Class 4—Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	1
				— 138

(The circumstances of the Class 4 sample were investigated and further samples proved satisfactory).

Precautions taken against Leaking Sewer

During drainlaying operations at Crescent Road Pumping Station a leaking sewer was found in Crescent Road adjacent to the wells. Investigations revealed that the joints of this sewer were of clay. Accordingly arrangements were immediately put in hand for the sewer to be overhauled from the junction of Hitchin Road to a safe distance beyond the wells. A similar sewer in Crescent Rise was also checked.

During this period and until after the work was completed, daily bacteriological examinations by the Public Health Laboratory Service and weekly bacteriological and chemical examinations by the Public Analyst were made of the water, instead of at weekly and monthly intervals respectively, as previously.

Two hundred and fifty-eight bacteriological samples examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service were reported upon as follows :—

Class 1—Highly Satisfactory	...	...	...	256
Class 2—Satisfactory	...	...	...	Nil
Class 3—Suspicious	...	...	...	1
Class 4—Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	1

The Class 3 sample was to be treated with suspicion, whilst the results of other samples taken at the same time as the Class 4 water, indicated an un-sterile bottle or an error in sampling.

During the corresponding period 59 samples were examined by the Public Analyst with the following results :—

18 Chlorinated samples	—	Highly satisfactory
31 Unchlorinated samples	—	Highly satisfactory
10 Unchlorinated samples	—	To be treated with suspicion

Risk in these cases was guarded against by adequate chlorination.

The following is a copy of the Public Analyst's latest report on the mains supply (taken 11th December, 1951) :—

No. 1/79	Crescent Road No. 5 Well, unchlorinated.
No. 2/79	Crescent Road No. 6 Well, unchlorinated.
No. 3/79	Crescent Road, chlorinated.
No. 4/79	Runley Wood, chlorinated.
No. 5/79	Runley Wood, unchlorinated.

Chemical Analysis

		<i>Parts per 100,000</i>				
		1/79	2/79	3/79	4/79	5/79
Free Ammonia	...	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Albuminoid Ammonia		0.0004	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002	0.0002
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	...	0.028	0.047	0.024	0.047	0.024
Nitrites	... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrogen as Nitrates		0.905	0.864	0.905	0.473	0.462
Chlorine	... ..	2.9	2.7	2.9	1.7	1.8
Hardness, Total	...	36.0	35.0	35.0	39.0	39.0
Hardness, Permanent	...	12.5	11.0	11.0	12.5	12.5
Total Solids	... ..	46.5	44.0	46.0	46.5	47.0
pH Value	... ..	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0
Free Chlorine (parts per million)	... ..	Nil	Nil	0.1	0.2	Nil
Sulphate as SO ₄	...	4.5	3.6	3.8	8.5	8.3
Barium as Ba	... ..	—	—	—	not found	not found

All five samples were clear. Samples 1, 2 and 5/79 were free from smell. Samples 3 and 4/79 had a faint smell of chlorine.

A microscopic examination revealed the presence of some mineral and organic debris.

Bacteriological Examination

Number of organisms per cc growing at 20° C. in 3 days	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Liquefying organisms		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of organisms per cc growing at 37° C. in 48 hours	...	1	1	1	Nil	Nil
Bacillus Coli	... ..	absent from 100 cc	absent from 100 cc	absent from 100 cc	absent from 100 cc	absent from 100 cc

Opinion

These five samples are in good condition and may be used for dietetic purposes.

Private Water Supply

Following an application by a local factory for consent to use their own water supply as provided in Section 41 of the Factories Act, 1937, extensive investigation and sampling were carried out.

One hundred and forty-five samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service with the following results :

Class 1—Highly Satisfactory	...	...	...	122
Class 2—Satisfactory	...	...	...	5
Class 3—Suspicious	...	...	...	3
Class 4—Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	15



MEAT INSPECTION



Food Hygiene

Eleven of the 15 Class 4 samples were to test the suitability of re-circulated water for dietetic purposes.

Seven samples were also submitted to the Public Analyst who found that six were highly satisfactory and one suspicious.

In view of the results obtained, consent in writing was given, but permission to use the re-circulated water was withheld.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The drainage of the Borough is on the separate system, except in the Stopsley area and the old part of the Borough where it is combined.

The soil water sewage is dealt with at the New Mill End Sewage Purification Works by sedimentation and bio-aeration. The sludge is treated with lime, dried and sold for manurial purposes. The effluent is discharged into the River Lea at New Mill End.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following table shows the number of pail closets, chemical closets and cesspools in the Borough at the end of December, 1951 :

Pail closets	...	...	...	...	16
Chemical closets		...	...	...	60
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	158

Nine cesspools were abolished, and three constructed during the year.

All pail closets are emptied either once or twice weekly between the hours of 6 a.m. and 7 a.m.

Cesspools are emptied by means of mechanical plant as and when required. Six hundred and four emptyings were arranged during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1951.

A scheme to abolish all pail closets on premises within 100 feet of a sewer, was submitted to the Council during the year. The scheme was approved and the Council agreed to carry out the work and pay half the cost of the conversions. Arrangements for the completion of this work were well advanced at the end of the year.

An increase in the number of chemical closets is again recorded. These are either situated at premises where no sewer is available or attached to caravans.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—REFUSE DISPOSAL

The following information is supplied by the Director of Public Cleansing.

The method of refuse disposal is controlled tipping and during the year the weight of refuse dealt with was 46,394 tons.

In spite of continuing shortages of labour (and the right kind of labour), a frequency of refuse collection of seven days was maintained generally throughout the Borough.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS MADE.

Complaints reported to Public Health Department	...	...	1,272*
Primary Inspection :			
Where nuisances were found	...	...	1,517*
Where complaint was received and no nuisance found	...	...	46
Under Housing Acts	...	...	148
Where Infectious Disease has occurred...	...	...	132
Bakehouses	...	...	99
Canteens	...	...	223
Caravans, Tents, etc.	...	...	56
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	2
Cowsheds	...	...	13
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	215
Factories	...	...	89
Fish Curing Premises	...	...	3
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	56
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	176
Food Preparing Premises (Ice Cream)	...	...	396
Food Storage Premises	...	...	70
Marine Stores	...	...	1
Markets and Shops	...	...	39
Offensive Trades	...	...	7
Offices	...	...	1
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	328
Overcrowding	...	...	20
Public Houses	...	...	28
Restaurant Kitchens	...	...	764
Slaughterhouses (for meat inspection)	...	...	1,904
Schools	...	...	70
Shops Act, 1950, Section 38	...	...	1
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	13
Theatres and Amusement Halls	...	...	18
Urinals—Public and Private	...	...	5

* These figures do not include 597 complaints and 1,230 primary visits in connection with Rats and Mice, which are dealt with elsewhere in the Report.

OTHER VISITS OR INSPECTIONS

Drainage. Number of drains tested or exposed	...	...	33
Food Inspection (excluding Slaughterhouses)	...	...	272
Interviews	...	...	1,042
Investigations of Infestations of Insect pests (excluding bugs)	...	...	43
Investigations of Bug Infestations	...	...	52
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	288
Inspection of Fuel Appliances	...	...	19
Smoke Observations	...	...	43
Merchandise Marks Acts visits	...	...	166
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act visits	...	...	28
Visits to obtain Water Samples for Analysis	...	...	625

Visits under the Food and Drugs Act, for samples, etc.	...	...	601
„ to property under notice or work in progress	...	...	3,469
Miscellaneous visits	...	...	354
Visits—No access	...	...	545
			<hr/> 14,020

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

Drainage reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	22
„ repaired, trapped, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	41
„ unstopped	...	...	...	...	...	221
Chambers constructed	...	...	...	...	...	13
Repairs to chambers or new covers	...	...	...	...	...	32
Cesspools emptied because of overflow	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cesspools replaced by water carriage system	...	...	...	...	...	9
Soil or vent pipes—new fixed	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ „ repaired	...	...	...	...	...	7
Water closets—repaired or supplied with water	...	...	...	...	...	121
„ „ new pans or pedestals fixed	...	...	...	...	...	53
„ „ additional constructed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Waste Pipes—repaired or trapped	...	...	...	...	...	28
„ „ or R.W.P.'s disconnected from drains	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ „ R.W.P.'s and eaves gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	217
Sinks provided or replaced	...	...	...	...	...	11
Accumulations of refuse removed	...	...	...	...	...	26
Animals, fowls, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4
Brickwork or pointings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	113
Coppers repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	12
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	101
Damp Proof courses inserted	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dustbins supplied	...	...	...	...	...	85
Fireplaces, stoves and flues repaired	...	...	...	...	...	74
Flooring and other woodwork repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	137
Floors—concrete or quarried repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	21
Gas fittings or services repaired	...	...	...	...	...	8
Gullies in street unstopped	...	...	...	...	...	3
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	9
Plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	260
Rats and mice infestations abated	...	...	...	...	...	1,091
Rent Books made to comply with Regulations of Housing Act	...	...	...	...	...	3
Roofs made watertight	...	...	...	...	...	300
Smoke nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	12
Walls and ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	8
Water supplies reinstated or made sufficient	...	...	...	...	...	7
Windows—Cords, fasteners and glass repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	184
Premises treated against insect pests	...	...	...	...	...	26
Verminous rooms fumigated	...	...	...	...	...	195
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ventilation—sub-floor provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Yards and passages paved	...	...	...	...	...	21
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	29
Total	...	...	...	...	...	<hr/>3,551

STATUTORY NOTICES

NUMBER OF LEGAL NOTICES ISSUED FOR ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

	<i>Served</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Number of Outstanding Notices, 31st Dec., 1950 ...	28	28
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 24	10	10
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 39	42	22
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 45	9	5
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 47	10	1
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 56	4	2
Public Health Act, 1936. Section 93	52	29
Luton Corporation Act, 1911. Section 36	14	10
	<hr/> 169	<hr/> 107

No. of Outstanding Notices at 31st December, 1951 ... 62

Legal proceedings were instituted in three cases in respect of non-compliance with notices issued under Section 39, Section 56 and Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Premises inspected where notifiable diseases have occurred ...	132
Cases removed to Isolation Hospital	24
Rooms disinfected after infectious, contagious or other disease, etc.	495
Premises where repairs or redecorations have been carried out after infectious diseases	6
Rooms where walls and ceilings were rubbed down after infectious diseases	51
Visits paid to ascertain if notices to repair or redecorate have been complied with	15
Rooms disinfected by occupiers	88
Premises visited tracing infectious diseases	129
Articles disinfected by steam at request of owners	697
Articles disinfected by fumigants at request of owners	1,148
Articles destroyed by burning at request of owners	159
Total visits paid to infected premises	276
Wasps nests destroyed	17
Aircraft sprayed after conveying animals	1

Six hundred and fourteen library books were withdrawn from circulation and were disinfected before they were returned.

During the year 3 gallons of disinfecting fluid were supplied to the public, free of charge, for use in premises where cases of infectious disease, etc., had occurred.

Forty-one complaints of verminous premises were received during the year, and in all instances where bugs were found, disinfestation was carried out. The use of liquid vermicide containing DDT was relied upon for treating the infestations, and proved satisfactory. In three instances reinfestation occurred.

The following table shows the number of premises and rooms dealt with during 1951 :

	Number of Premises		Number of Rooms	
	Found to be infested	Disinfested	Found to be infested	Disinfested
Number of Council Houses	33	33	114	114
Number of other Houses	19	19	31	31
Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out prior to removal from Clearance Areas, etc., into new Council Houses	—	—	—	—
Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out by Corporation Disinfecting Officer	52	52	145	145
Number of cases where disinfestation has been carried out by Occupants or Contractors	—	—	—	—
Number of complaints of infestation received (41)	41	41	126	126
Number of cases found by Sanitary Inspectors	11	11	19	19

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

During the year the sewers received one maintenance treatment for rat infestation. This was carried out in October, when 995 manholes were dealt with and 119 takes observed.

So far as dwellinghouses and business premises were concerned no noteworthy change occurred. The proximity of rural areas no doubt accounted for a large number of re-infestations.

The Corporation Refuse Tip again received special treatment, and at no time during the year has the infestation been out of hand. In addition, other special treatment was given to certain of the larger works in the town.

An analysis of the work is detailed below :

			Com-plaints received	No. of premises involved	Treatment com-pleted	Treatment in progress	Bodies found
Private Dwellings	{ Rats ...	...	378	897	845	52	839
	{ Mice ...	...	75	78	75	3	496
Business Premises	{ Rats ...	...	72	74	70	4	630
	{ Mice ...	...	72	103	101	2	1,163
Totals	Rats ...	...	450	971	915	56	1,469
	Mice ...	...	147	181	176	5	1,659

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are two Public Swimming Baths in the Borough, both owned by the Corporation.

The Public Baths are situated in Waller Street, Luton, and consist of a covered Swimming Pool, 46 Slipper Baths and one Vapour Bath. The Open Air Pool situated off New Bedford Road, Luton, caters for swimming and bathing only.

During the season of 1951 the following number of bathers attended :

				<i>Waller Street Baths</i>	<i>Open Air Swimming Pool</i>
Swimming Bath Total	...	...	...	74,801	65,786
Hot Baths	...	...	...	55,780	Nil
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	130,581	65,786
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Chloroscope examinations of the water are carried out by the attendants twice a day, and in addition, samples of the water are sent to the Public Analyst for examination each month. During the past year, reports have been very satisfactory.

Throughout the swimming season fortnightly samples were taken from each of the three pools for examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service and were reported upon as follows :

53 Satisfactory and 1 Unsatisfactory.

THEATRES

Inspection of sanitary accommodation in the cinemas and the theatres has been made during the year. Minor sanitary defects were found and attended to.

At one cinema the sanitary accommodation was reorganised and extended. At another which was derelict, negotiations were successfully concluded and plans approved for re-opening. A licence was obtained for the necessary work and arrangements made to commence repairs in the new year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

During the year four recording stations were maintained by the Department, two consisting of a standard deposit gauge and lead peroxide candle, and two of peroxide candles only. Towards the end of the year a third deposit gauge was installed.

The contents of the various instruments are forwarded monthly to the Public Analyst for examination. Results are sent to the Superintendent of Observations, Fuel Research Station, East Greenwich, for inclusion in the National Bulletin which is published monthly.

A volumetric apparatus for recording sulphur dioxide and suspended matter is operated at the Town Hall. From this, daily readings are taken. These results are also forwarded to East Greenwich for inclusion in the National Bulletin.

During the year 43 smoke observations were also made and 12 warnings were issued about the excessive emission of smoke.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS

The Act controlling premises in which these materials are used came into force on 1st November, 1951. Two premises were registered for the manufacture of new articles containing filling materials and three samples of materials were taken for examination.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

FACTORIES, FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER) AND WORKPLACES

Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287
Premises inspected and found satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	260
Premises inspected and found unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Factories where defects were found and referred by H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Reports on action taken sent to H.M. Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Number of defects remedied as a result of H.M. Inspector's notifications	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26

LIST OF DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER) AND WORKPLACES

Dilapidations, General	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rat or mice infestation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Floors not drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water Closet, unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ no ventilated lobby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ not lighted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ dirty condition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ needing repair	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ without indication	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ not screened	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Washing facilities absent or inadequate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Water supply insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
								<hr/> 125 <hr/>

The five remaining basement bakehouses in the borough continued in use. The Local Authority have resolved to take action to secure their closure during 1952. New buildings were in course of construction in two instances at the end of the year to replace two of the existing premises.

REGISTERED FACTORIES AND FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER)

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The following is a classified list of the Factories and Factories (No Mechanical Power) on the Register at 31st December, 1951.

FACTORIES

Artificial Flowers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Ball Bearing Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Beer Bottling, Coffee Roasting and Grinding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bleachers, Dyers and Felt Body Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Boiler Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Boot Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Brass and Aluminium Founders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Brush Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Builders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cardboard Box Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Carnival Goods	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cellulose Spraying	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chemical Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Chocolate, Cocoa and Sweet Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cigarette Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Coach and Motor Body Builders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Corn Merchant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Electric Appliances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Electrical Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Electro-Platers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Feather Dyeing and Mounting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Feather Sorting and Grading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fellmonger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Felt Products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Flour Mill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
French Polishers (Cabinets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Furriers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Garment Makers and Menders and Corset Makers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Gas and Coke Production	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
General Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37

Glass Workers	8
Grass Mat Maker	1
Hat Blockers and Blockmakers	17
Hat Lining Manufacturers	7
Hat Manufacturers	209
Hat Materials Merchants	4
Ice Cream Manufacturers	5
Iron Founders	11
Joiners, Woodworkers and Carpenters	38
Knitted Hood Makers and Proofers	2
Laundries	8
Leather Goods	3
Light Engineering	1
Machine Makers	3
Meters, Motor Car Parts Manufacturer	1
Millinery	8
Mineral Water Manufacturers and Brewers	4
Motor Vehicle Engineers, Repairs and Cycle Repairs	48
Optician	1
Paint Manufacturers, Wall Papers, etc.	3
Pattern Makers	2
Photographic Printers and Developers	2
Plastics	2
Potato Crisp Manufacturers	4
Powder Puffs, Braces, etc. Manufacturers	2
Printers and Letterpress Printers	23
Sausage Makers, Pie Makers, etc.	10
Saw Mills	3
Scale Maker	1
Sewing Machine Engineers	2
Sheet Metal Workers	13
Signwriter	1
Soap Powders Manufacturers	1
Stone Masons	2
Tailors and Clothiers	25
Tinsmiths	2
Trailer Caravans	1
Typewriter Repairs	5
Undertakers	2
Upholsterers	7
Welders	3
Miscellaneous	38

FACTORIES (NO MECHANICAL POWER)

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Builders' Yard and Brickmaker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coach Builders and Repairers, Motor Vehicle and Cycle Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dress and Coat Makers' Alterations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Electrical Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Featherwork	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
French Polisher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Furniture Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
General Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gut-Scraping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hat and Millinery Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Joiner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Photographers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Upholsterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Washing Powders Manufacturer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watch, Clock, Jewellery and Typewriter Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Weighing Machine Repairer and Scale Maker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

OUTWORKERS RETURNS.

OUTWORKERS LISTS Sections 110, Factories Act, 1937																																																																																																																																																																																																		
NATURE OF WORK	FEBRUARY RETURNS				AUGUST RETURNS						Outworkers in Unwholesome Premises Section 111, Factories Act, 1937			Outwork in Infected Premises Sec. 153, P.H.A., 1936			Lists forwarded to other Authorities				Lists received from other Authorities																																																																																																																																																																													
	Lists received from Employers and Other Authorities		No. of Cases of Default in sending Lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to Supply Lists	Lists received from Employers and Other Authorities		No. of Cases of Default in sending Lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to Supply Lists																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Lists	Workmen			Contractors	Lists			Workmen	Contractors																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Making, etc., Wear- ing Apparel ... Box Making ... Brush Making ... Button Covering ... Lampshade Making Leather and Fancy Goods ... Envelope Making ... Feather Mounting	126 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	1,316 4 1 4 4 2 29	1 — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	122 3 1 2 1 1 1 1 —	1,620 22 1 8 5 1 1 —	1 — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —	— — — — — — — — —

Total number of firms employing workers ... 143
 Total number of outworkers employed ... 1,721
 The homes of all outworkers are visited by the Sanitary Inspectors who deal with any nuisance or other irregularities.

HOUSING

I.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...	2,044
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	5,359
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts	14
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. Visits to properties already recorded in (2) (a)	250
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	14
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,228

II.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1,074
--	-------

III.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year :

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	0
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	0
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	0

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	100
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By Owners	78
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	23
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied by Local Authority on informal notices by agreement under Section 275, Public Health Act, 1936	4

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	5
(3) Number of Undertakings not to re-let given by owners ...	2
(4) Dwelling-houses acquired and demolished by Corporation	9

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

Housing Act, 1936

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year ...	73
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	113
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	615
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	5
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year (19 families in 9 houses)	9
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	95
(d) Cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	0
(e) (i) Number of Council houses found to be overcrowded at end of year	5
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	12
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	50
(f) Number of cases of overcrowding in Council houses relieved during the year	2

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1938-1944

MILK

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

No. of persons registered as Distributors	...	...	...	149
No. of premises registered as Dairies	...	...	...	16

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950

No. of Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences	...	...	...	4
No. of Dealer's Licences to use the special designation Pasteurised	...	...	...	24
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation Pasteurised	...	...	...	2
No. of Dealer's Licences to use the special designation Sterilised	...	...	...	145
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation Sterilised	...	...	...	1

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 and 1950

No. of Dealer's Licences to use the special designation Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	16
No. of Supplementary Licences to use the special designation Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	1

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

During the year 255 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, the results of which are shown in the table opposite.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Total Samples Sub- mitted	Methylene Blue Test		Samples Cancelled Statutory Minimum Temperature not reached	Per- centage Satis- factory	Phosphatase Test		Per- centage Satis- factory	Turbidity Test		Per- centage Satis- factory
		Passed	Failed			Passed	Failed		Passed	Failed	
Pasteurised ...	198	176	8	14	88.89	195	3	98.48	—	—	—
Sterilised ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	100
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	52	50	2	—	96.15	50	2	96.15	—	—	—
Ungraded ...	1	1	—	—	100.00	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF MILK SAMPLES

Period	No. of Samples Examined	AVERAGES	
		Fat %	Solids not Fat %
January	11	4.20	8.88
February	13	3.39	8.51
March	10	3.59	8.74
Quarter ended 31.3.51 ...	34	3.76	8.70
April	18	3.57	8.55
May	6	3.24	8.57
June	8	3.34	8.70
Quarter ended 30.6.51 ...	32	3.50	8.59
July	7	3.52	8.70
August	5	3.34	8.59
September	8	3.37	8.40
Quarter ended 30.9.51 ...	20	3.42	8.58
October	8	3.77	8.71
November	12	4.11	8.88
December	13	3.85	9.00
Quarter ended 31.12.51 ...	33	3.97	8.95
Year ended 31.12.51 ...	119	3.69	8.72

EXAMINATION OF MILK

SECTION 25, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Five samples of milk were taken and tested by guinea-pig inoculation and all samples were found to be free from tubercle bacilli and brucella abortus.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WASHED CHURNS,
MILK AND OTHER BOTTLES

Sixty-eight washed milk bottles were taken for examination during the year.

Forty-one were found to be "satisfactory" (not more than 600 bacteria per pint bottle); 4 were "fairly satisfactory" (more than 600 bacteria but less than 2,000 bacteria per pint bottle); and 23, with a count of more than 2,000 bacteria, were unsatisfactory.

Six churn rinsings were also taken for examination, 4 of which were satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory.

Where unsatisfactory bottles and churns were reported, the dairymen concerned were visited and advice given. Following some of the above unsatisfactory results, at one dairy an automatic bottle washing machine was installed.

To help dairymen achieve greater efficiency in cleansing, two samples of detergent in use were taken for examination and report.

Twelve washed soft drink bottles were taken for examination. Reports showed 7 satisfactory and 5 fairly satisfactory. The matter was taken up with the firm concerned following which a reconditioned bottle washing plant was installed to replace the old one. Investigations are continuing.

REGISTRATIONS OF PREMISES USED FOR THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE OR SALE OF FOOD

	Premises on Register Dec. 31st, 1950	Conditional Approvals outstanding Dec. 31st, 1950	No. of Applications received during 1951	No. of Certificates issued	No. of Conditional Approvals cancelled	No. of Conditional Approvals outstanding Dec. 31st, 1951	No. of Applications refused	No. of Premises removed during 1951	Total on Register at Dec. 31st, 1951
Sale and Storage of Ice Cream	187	13	36	40	3	5	1	4	223
Manufacture of Ice Cream ...	23	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	23
Manufacture of Preserved Food	70	—	3	3	—	—	—	5	68
Fish Frying and Curing ...	31	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	33
Butter and Margarine Dealers	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

FOOD HYGIENE

The number of establishments serving meals and snacks on the register at 31st December, 1951, was 355. During the year nine new cafes were opened and thirteen closed. Included in the latter figure were three old unsatisfactory properties, the occupiers of which moved to other premises ; before these were opened advice was sought from this Department so that they would be satisfactorily equipped.

All plans submitted to the Borough Engineer's Department concerning food premises are examined before going to Committee to see that they conform with Departmental standards, and a very happy liaison also exists with the Licensing Department of the Ministry of Food at Bedford, as a report on any new premises is requested before a licence is granted.

All premises were visited during the year, but more frequent visits were made to cafe and snack-bar premises, as an inspector of the Ministry of Food visits the factory canteens in an advisory capacity. Special visits were made regularly to the few premises where the managements experience difficulty through lack of staff or poor layout of premises. Wherever possible these difficulties were overcome, but the present price of equipment is very high and the need to obtain building licences often prevents extension or development of the existing premises.

Lectures with the aid of film strips have been given to the canteen staffs in eight factories and in two other factories these were undertaken by the medical officer attached to the factory. These talks have been appreciated by the managements because it impresses on the workers the need of care when handling food, and the workers feel that their work is important and that someone is taking an interest in them.

Seventy-two visits were made on behalf of the Civil Defence Service in connection with Emergency Feeding arrangements.

Number of visits and re-visits made ...	...	...	...	...	1,078
Number of interviews held ...	...	...	...	...	124
Number of letters sent or arrangements made	...	...	...	...	113
Number of letters or arrangements complied with	...	...	...	...	147

Work carried out :

Premises completely redecorated	...	...	...	...	20
Premises partly redecorated	...	...	...	...	68
Water heaters installed	...	...	...	...	10
Additional sinks installed	...	...	...	...	31
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	18
Washing facilities provided	...	...	...	...	6
Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	5
New water closets constructed	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous work	...	...	...	...	51
					<hr/> 210 <hr/>

ICE-CREAM

Ninety-four samples of ice-cream were examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Judging the samples of ice-cream on the time taken to decolourise Methylene Blue and applying the Public Health Laboratory Service grading, the results of the examinations are shown below :

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE GRADING			
Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
31	40	13	10

As samples graded 1 and 2 are considered satisfactory, the overall results reveal a favourable trend. Nevertheless, the fall in the percentage of grade 1 samples is to be deplored and considerable attention is being given to the supervision of manufacture with a view to restoring the balance.

Those samples falling in categories 3 and 4 were considered unsatisfactory, and necessitated further investigation either at the place of manufacture or at the premises from which the ice-cream is sold.

In five samples of the ice-cream, faecal coli was reported present and further investigation was made and instruction given on the observance of hygienic principles.

In association with ice-cream supervision, one sample of detergent and one ice-cream wrapper were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SHELL-FISH

Four samples of shell-fish were procured and the appended results were regarded as satisfactory.

Description	Batches	Plate count at 37° C.	Presump- tive Coli	Faecal Coli	Cl. Welchii
Winkles ...	60 winkles examined in two groups of 30	1,900 colonies per wrinkle	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shrimps ..	Examined in batches of 40	60,000 colonies per shrimp	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cockles ...	Examined in batches of 40	24,000 colonies per cockle	2 per cockle	Nil	Nil
Winkles ...	Examined in batches of 40	50,000 colonies per wrinkle	Nil	Nil	Nil

MEAT INSPECTION IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	6,092	1,210	3,450	8,229	1,632	20,613
Number Inspected ...	6,092	1,210	3,450	8,229	1,632	20,613
Percentage of number killed which were inspected ...	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
All diseases except Tuberculosis :						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	3	22	8	7	42
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,252	492	29	574	267	3,614
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis	37.00%	40.91%	1.48%	7.07%	16.79%	17.74%
Tuberculosis only :						
Whole carcasses condemned	30	24	6	—	5	65
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	727	402	1	—	81	1,211
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	12.43%	35.21%	0.20%	—	5.27%	6.19%

In conjunction with the Public Health Laboratory Service, the investi-
gation commenced towards the end of last year into the incidence of

Salmonella and Brucella organisms in bovine spleens was concluded. In all, 108 specimens were taken which proved to be negative.

Following this, specimens of liver were submitted for examination and by the end of the year 80 had been taken and all were negative.

TUBERCULOSIS IN CALVES

During the year the Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries was notified of two calves examined in slaughterhouses and found to be affected with Congenital Tuberculosis.

The Divisional Veterinary Inspector reported that in one instance the Dam was slaughtered at a knacker's yard soon after calving. In the other, all the cows on the farm were examined, but without evidence of Tuberculosis being found.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

The system of inspection to locate Cysticercus Bovis infestation in cattle was continued in all carcasses during the year. Eleven cases were diagnosed and the carcasses were dealt with in accordance with approved policy.

In addition, the inspectors in the districts of origin were notified in an attempt to assist in the location of infected pastures.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933

Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1950	...	35
Applications for Licences considered during 1951	... ..	Nil
Number of Slaughtermen on Register at 31st December, 1951	...	35

MERCHANDISE MARKS ORDERS

The above Orders relating to an indication of origin to be given to certain imported foodstuffs and rose trees were reintroduced on 24th May, 1951, with the exception of those dealing with butter and dead poultry.

In supervising the proper labelling of the various foodstuffs, 166 visits were made and 28 warnings given. In general it was found that the various traders co-operated readily in complying with the requirements of the Orders.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The amount of unsound food condemned and destroyed during the year comprised :

<i>No. of Parcels</i>	<i>Article</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
2,761	Beef	138,476
266	Pork	5,413
189	Mutton	1,970
19	Meat other than from Slaughterhouses ...	623
982	Vegetables—Fresh, Dried and Canned and	
	Soups	2,358
	Fish—Fresh and Canned	2,375
	Rabbits—Home Killed and Canned	195
	Cheese and Cheese Spread	68
	Milk—Canned	911
	Meat—Canned	8,513
	Sausages—Canned	12
	Preserves	211
	Gravy Powder	6
	Fruit—Fresh and Canned	2,073
	Marshmallows—Canned	42
	Eggs	22
	Wafer Biscuits	4
	Pickles and Sauces	57
	Pastes—Fish and Meat	998
	Eviscerated Hens	150
	Table Jellies	34
	Whipped Cream—Canned	70
	Baby Food—Canned	64
	Crumpets, Cakes, Cake Mixtures, Buns, etc.	43
	Chicken—Canned	162
	Fruit Juices	76
	Rice	3,472
	Sultanas	21
	Savoury Spread	169
	Peanut Butter	8
	Sundries	78
75 tons 6 cwts. 0 qr. 2 lbs.		
4,217		168,674

The above statement includes the weight of the entire carcasses and organs of 32 cattle, excluding cows, 27 cows, 28 calves, 8 sheep and lambs and 12 pigs.

In the course of food investigation one sample of yoghourt milk, seven of jellied meats, and three carcasses of chickens were examined bacteriologically.

During the investigation of food poisoning and suspected food poisoning incidents, 53 faecal specimens were obtained for laboratory examination.

SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS

During the year 325 samples were taken, 127 being formal and 198 informal samples.

<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Nature of Sample</i>
—	3	Butter
—	8	Meat and meat products
—	25	Confectionery, sweets, etc.
—	15	Fish—canned, and fish and meat paste
2	22	Fruit—fresh and preserved
—	39	Groceries—miscellaneous
—	6	Jam, honey, marmalade, etc.
—	9	Lard, cooking fat and suet
—	3	Margarine
—	13	Milk and milk foods (canned)
119	—	Milk
—	15	Patent medicines and chemical substances
—	3	Sausages and sausage meat
—	11	Temperance drinks and non-alcoholic wines
6	7	Wines, spirits and beers
—	17	Ice-cream
—	2	Yoghourt milk
—	—	
127	198	
325		

Of the samples analysed 29 were reported to be not genuine, details of which, and the action taken in regard thereto, are as follows :

Sample No.	Formal	In-formal	Article	Adulteration or Other Irregularity	Action taken
8995		1	Crystallised South African Fruits	380 parts sulphur dioxide per million parts in excess of permitted amount.	Repeat formal samples were found genuine.
9011		1	Skimmed Milk	Acidity as lactic acid—0.76%. Sour.	Same brand of skimmed milk could not be found to be repeated as formal samples.
9023	1		Milk	Extraneous Water 11%	Proceedings instituted under Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, against consignor who was fined £2 on each count and ordered to pay £1 1s. 0d. costs.
9024	1		Milk	Extraneous Water 11%	
9028	1		Milk	Fat deficient 13%	Average fat content of total consignment did not fall below statutory minimum. Matter investigated at farm and warning and advice given.
9046	1		Milk	Fat deficient 8%	Average fat content of total consignment did not fall below statutory minimum. Matter investigated at farm and warning and advice given.
9064	1		Milk	Extraneous Water 7%	Proceedings instituted under Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, against consignor who was fined £1 and ordered to pay £1 11s. 6d. costs.
9075	1		Milk	Fat deficient 3%	Average fat content of total consignment did not fall below statutory minimum. Matter investigated at farm and farmer advised.
9098	1		Milk	Fat deficient 2%	Average fat content of total consignment did not fall below statutory minimum. Matter investigated at farm and farmer advised on handling.
9115		1	Concentrated Tomato Soup	Amount of tin in sample exceeded standard of 2 grains per pound (ranging from 2.7 to 3.4 grains per pound).	Informal samples taken to ascertain soundness. As a result of analyst's findings whole consignment of 1,124 tins condemned.
9116		1	do.	do.	
9117		1	do.	do.	
9118		1	do.	do.	
9119		1	do.	do.	
9120		1	do.	do.	
9145	1		Milk	Extraneous Water 5.2%	Proceedings instituted under Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, against producer who was fined £2 on each count and ordered to pay £5 5s. 0d. costs.
9146	1		Milk	Extraneous Water 2.7%	
9147	1		Milk	Extraneous Water 6.7%	
9148	1		Milk	Extraneous Water 7.4%	
9149	1		Milk	Fat deficient 5%	Only one churn available for sampling. Matter investigated at farm and farmer advised. New stock introduced.
9150	1		Milk	Extraneous Water 3.1%	“Appeal to Cow” samples gave results below standard for non-fatty solids. Farmer warned and advised to consult Agricultural Advisory Officer for guidance on feeding methods. Warning letter sent.
9151	1		Milk	Extraneous Water 4.4%	
9161	1		Milk	Fat deficient 20%	Average fat content of total consignment was 2.97%. Farm visited and farmer advised to consult Agricultural Advisory Officer with regard to feeding methods. Warning letter sent.
9198	1		Milk	Fat deficient 8%	Average fat content of total consignment did not fall below statutory minimum. All samples were of mornings' milk. On investigation at the farm it was found that mornings' milk could not be improved under present conditions.
9201	1		Milk	Fat deficient 3.3%	
9202	1		Milk	Fat deficient 6.0%	
9214	1		Milk	Extraneous Water 2.8%	Churn from which sample taken contained only 2½ gallons of milk and added water estimated at only ½ pint. Matter investigated at farm and warning letter sent to farmer.
9221	1		Milk	Fat deficient 11%	Average fat content of total consignment did not fall below statutory minimum. Matter investigated at farm and letter of advice sent to farmer.
9341	1		Jamaica Rum	41.84 degrees under proof	Proceedings instituted under Section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, against the proprietors, who invoked the provisions of Section 83 (i) against their manager. The latter was fined £1 and ordered to pay £1 1s. 0d. costs.

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